



Rebel Mentalism Mastery Skills

CIA & FBI INTERROGATION
SKILLS TRAINING FOR THE
MENTALIST

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What is interrogation?

It's an intense questions session when you want answers from somebody. Usually, they are in a position of hiding information, lying, or are guilty themselves.

What is interrogation good for and how does it relate to mentalism?

First of all, good interrogators would make good mentalists. Because they know how to read people's actions, thoughts, and motives.

They are good at spotting lies and making people confess to the truth.

A mentalist, too, must know how to manipulate people's thoughts and words.

They must be able to influence decisions, thoughts, and be good at being one step ahead of their spectator.

In other words, they're fully in control and masterfully control the situation and conversation as they wish.

To train yourself further as a mentalist, it's helpful to know these interrogation methods used by the highest level of authorities.

They work. They've been tested, tweaked, and analyzed intensely throughout the years.

These skills are not just helpful for mentalism. They are valuable for everyday life.

If you need to confront somebody, or you suspect that something is going on behind your back and need to talk to them about it, then these skills are invaluable to finding out that information.

How to interrogate people like an FBI and CIA agent

The most important thing is to be thorough in every detail.

When making contact with a suspect for an interview/interrogation, you should be prepared to discuss every aspect of the case.

Being just familiar with the situation versus well-prepared is acceptable if you're only looking for information, but not if you're attempting to conduct an "interrogation."

Since most suspects can sense when an investigator is fumbling for facts, only well-prepared agents should attempt an interrogation.

In order to conduct a successful interrogation, he says most suspects need to sense the investigator will be thorough—discussing at length an alibi or prepared to ask detailed questions—otherwise the suspect will have an eye on the clock thinking one more question and the interview will be over.

So if you're interrogating somebody, and they answer your questions, don't just skip to the next question.

Build upon each question extremely thoroughly by asking, "Why?"

If they told you they went to the store and then back home... ask "Why did you go to the store? What did you buy? How much was it? Who was the cashier? etc etc."

Act like you already know

This is the most common trick in the book and it works extremely well.

Don't be surprised at their answers. Don't stumble when they tell you something.

Act as if you already know and you're just checking to see if they're lying to you or not.

Once the suspect senses that you probably already know, then they will divulge more information than they normally would have.

Don't lash out

If they say something critical that proves your case, don't say "Gotcha!"

Remember, you already know. Be calm about it.

As soon as you act surprised at an answer, they'll immediately question whether they just gave away too much information and now they're in trouble.

Then they'll withhold further information from you.

Act calmly and you can act upon the given information later on when the time is right.

Tell lies, but only small ones you can get away with

With a few exceptions, the police are allowed to lie to a suspect to get him to confess.

The belief is that an innocent person would never confess to a crime she didn't commit, even if she were confronted with false physical evidence of her involvement. Unfortunately, that's not always the case, but it's a big part of the reason why the police are allowed to employ deceptive tactics in interrogation.

You shouldn't tell wild lies that will backfire on you. Because once that happens, it's over.

If the suspect knows you're lying about things, then they will immediately distrust you and not cooperate.

BUT

You can lie about small things.

For instance, if you're certain that somebody stole from you, a smart lie would be to softly add in, "Yeah I saw that."

When they describe something.

Or telling them, "Your friend told me all about it."

Something like that makes the suspect think... "Who told him? What did they say? How far does he know?"

How to start an interrogation?

The best interrogators aren't the mean and scary looking people.

They're the smart people who can keep in control and outwit the other person.

Rather than force the answer out of their suspect, they instead use subtle tricks to get inside their head and **MAKE** them tell them everything out of their own decision.

To do this, the first thing you want to do is act cool, and be friendly.

Don't put the suspect in defensive mode.

You want to trick them into thinking, "Maybe telling them the whole truth will just make things all better..." even if that's not the case.

Remember... the goal is to get the truth, the answer, out of your suspect.

Another trick (when interrogating people who don't know you personally) is to act like them.

Humans feel most comfortable around people who are like them. They feel they can relate to them and are proven to be more open about the situation.

Study your suspect. Notice how he talks, the way he dresses and walks. Notice his likes and dislikes, and notice his morals - what he thinks are important in life.

For instance, if you're interrogating somebody who did something wrong to your friend out of revenge for his friend, then he's likely going to be somebody who values friendship, and brotherhood.

If you can act like you are the same way, and would do anything for your own friends, he'll immediately feel like you "get" him and will be more open to you.

Interrupt all denials

Letting the suspect deny his guilt will increase his confidence, so the detective tries to interrupt all denials, sometimes telling the suspect it'll be his turn to talk in a moment, but right now, he needs to listen.

From the start of the interrogation, the detective watches for denials and stops the suspect before he can voice them. In addition to keeping the suspect's confidence low, stopping denials also helps quiet the suspect so he doesn't have a chance to ask for a lawyer.

If there are no denials during theme development, the detective takes this as a positive indicator of guilt. If initial attempts at denial slow down or stop during theme development, the interrogator knows he has found a good theme and that the suspect is getting closer to confessing.

Once you break them down...

If you've been talking to them and they are softly breaking down and admitting to things, it's now the moment when you go in for the strike.

To do this, you start suggesting motives of WHY he did what he did.

This forces the suspect to choose a reason why he committed the crime.

At this stage, the interrogator makes every effort to establish eye contact with the suspect to increase the suspect's stress level and desire to escape. If, at this point, the suspect cries, the detective takes this as a positive indicator of guilt.

Once people start telling the truth, especially after being defensive and in denial, it's extremely difficult to start lying. They've switched positions, and are ready to spill everything.

This is what you're trying to achieve when you interrogate somebody.

Most people will deny your accusations and become very defensive about everything.

They will act irritated. They will act like you are the one being strange for being suspicious of them.

The best way to use these tactics is to combine it with the Master Skills bonus book on lie spotting.

With the two skills, you will have a sense of power and control over any given situation that you may not have felt before.

Good luck and always use each skill with a level of ethics.